

# THE DAILY MIRROR

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Weather for Ohio—Fair tonight, with frost in northern portion, slightly colder. Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative  
WILLIAM T. SMITH.

## DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor  
LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor  
WILLIAM P. MOLONEY.

For Auditor  
HARRY S. ELLIOTT.

For Treasurer  
CLAUDE D. WALTERS.

For President of Council  
SAMUEL B. LIPPINCOTT.

For Council at Large  
ARTHUR W. BRYANT  
BENJAMIN F. WAPLES  
HENRY A. SCHULER.

For Board of Public Service  
J. C. ANTHONY.  
MICHAEL CLARY  
THOMAS J. MEAD.

For Board of Education  
FRED E. GUTHERY  
J. WILBUR JACOBY.

For Ward Councilman  
First Ward—G. W. NEELY.  
Second Ward—J. J. RUDOLPH.  
Third Ward—B. B. CARTER.  
Fourth Ward—J. W. HURR.

## MARION TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Treasurer  
DR. C. P. GAILLEY.

For Clerk  
THOMAS DAY.

For Trustee  
JAMES REYNOLDS.  
THOMAS GRAHAM.

For Justice of Peace  
CHARLES H. CONLEY.  
CHARLES E. GOMPF.

## NO DISTINCTION.

### YET A DIFFERENCE

In treating of probable candidates for attorney general on the republican ticket, in an editorial appearing last Thursday, the Star has the following to say of Smith Bennett of Crawford county:

"And Bennett has the qualifications to merit the honor, and to command Marion's cordial support. He ranks among the big lawyers of the state. He knows the office like a book. He has been the discerning mind in the office for a dozen years."

In the issue of last Monday while treating the qualifications of Mr. Donithen, to legislate for Marion county because of his familiarity with laws, the Star says:

"A man like Hoke Donithen, who has been constituting the municipal laws for four years, will be a valuable legislator with such a conflict impending."

There seems to be a great discrepancy in the construction placed upon some laws by Smith Bennett and Hoke Donithen.

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY

### IS NOW A UNIT

The various political fights in Marion county are so strikingly singular as the fact that the Democratic party is a unit while the Republican party is divided in

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nearly all, if not all of its contests. This condition is noticeable in the elections in the larger cities, with the possible exception of Cincinnati, and in many of the smaller cities, such as Marion. That the republicans of Cincinnati are together better than those of other cities is not surprising when it is remembered that George B. Cox is still in command and is wielding his whip just as effectively as ever, so far as the Queen city is concerned.

In Cleveland the fight is becoming very interesting. A Taft man, upon the advice of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft has entered the race against Tom L. Johnson and a disension has been stirred up among Cleveland republicans because of this interference upon the part of high federal officers in municipal affairs. In Columbus there is strife among republicans over the "lid" or temperance question. An open town candidate has been named by the republicans and the members of the party who believe in closed saloons will not support him. In Marion the fight has centered on the candidates for representative and hinges on the Foraker question.

And so on, through a number of other cities, the contests are waging.

It is, at the same time, noticeable that not in years have the democrats been so closely united. There is no strife in the party. From all sections come the reports of a union of factions and a wiping out of differences which have existed. The condition can have but one meaning and one result. It means that the members of the party have come to a realization of the fact that nothing can be accomplished without united effort and the result promises a sweeping victory at the polls in November.

The editor of the Foraker organ admits that he wishes the United States senator to be chosen at the next session of the legislature instead of by the General Assembly which will convene in 1909, the members of which will be elected next year. There is no question on this point. He is sure of the candidate this year, and it doeth not yet appear who or what he will be in 1908, if Donithen is defeated.

Rothschild says President Roosevelt is responsible for foreign capital refusing to come to America. Now if he could keep the Asiatic laborers out of this country he would be doing a favor which would receive more appreciation.

A number of people are so distressed concerning the business morals of Mr. John D. Rockefeller that they actually would do those things themselves if they had the chance, just to keep the old fellow in the straight and narrow path.

A large steel plant has been located in China, and that country is destined to discover that for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain, a large steel plant is peculiar.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming message to Congress, will be "extremely long." Well, it takes a lot of space to touch upon everything from nature faking to not mentioning the tariff.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie may feel that he should die on the threshold of the poorhouse, but he doesn't seem to care particularly to have the tax collector help him to get there.

The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution are engaged in a discussion about freight rates on stoves. The argument is getting warm, too.

As long as the typewriter is the only weapon used by Fish and Harahan in their fight, it won't be necessary to call the police or the ambulance.

Some vaudeville "topliners" are said to be paid \$10 a minute. The managers must want them to "do it quick."

This double turbine President of ours, stirred up the Mississippi until it felt like old times on the River.

A bull on a New York farm gored a bear, putting Bruin out of business. Another candidate for Teddy's club of "nature fakirs."

Fortunately, perhaps, for his grace and his winning ways, it is against the rules to use the Big Stick in a tennis game.

"Standard Oil Company to United States, Dr. To one fine \$29,240,000. Please remit." Uncle Sam.

Attorney General Bonaparte will now try to apply the shingle to the Lumber trust.

When those 23 Governors met at Keokuk, 10 were careful not to hoist the "skiddo" flag.

PARAGRAPHIC PUNCHES.  
Mississippi has sued the oil trust for \$1,480,000 for alleged violation of the state anti-trust law. We know that Chancellor Day thinks of Mississippi.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mark Twain declares that he has grown seven years younger since he visited England and received that Oxford degree. Growing suddenly young by degrees is a remarkable achievement.—Kansas City Journal.

Now that the American government has been thanked for aiding the Kingston earthquake sufferers, President Roosevelt's apology to Judge Parker may be looked for at any moment.—Washington Herald.

Professor Starr's theory that children should go entirely nude until ten years of age will be taken under advisement. In the meantime the public hopes the time will come when Chicago professors will be clothed and in their right mind.—Kansas City Journal.

An offender who has got perhaps \$25 is fined the whole amount, and it is an example. A corporate offender that has accrued hundreds of millions by the offense is fined \$29,000; and it is martyrdom. Human logic gets muddled sometimes.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

With labor on the free list and immigration pouring in at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, it ought not to be long before the wage conditions in Europe and the United States will be equalized. The American workingman, however, is being protected against cheap goods and low prices.—Milwaukee News.

An American girl is to wed an Italian duke, who, according to her father, has no bad habits and no debts. This sounds too good to be true, and we can not help suspecting that there is a bogus phase to the title somewhere. For an American heiress to marry an estimable nobleman would be breaking all precedents.—Baltimore American.

## FROM THE COMMONER.

Ah, there, Mayor Bussee, did you hear anything drop when the new charter went down?

Those Oklahoma voters seems to have been kept on rough riding over a lot of rough riders.

Solomon was a very wise man, but he couldn't think of such a nice word as "affinity."

Here's a political straw! Congressman Burton is still holding on to his congressional job.

What a woeful lot of "undesirable citizens" there must be in that brush young state of Oklahoma.

Madame Eames says the Americans are a musical people. Our dollars do ring musically at the box office.

Mr. Taft will sail on Friday the 13th. But will he have the nerve to embark when the calendar shows "23"?

"Genius is erratic" declares the brother of Artist Earle. But that is no reason why it should also be indecent.

Perhaps the "sleeping sickness" can be prevented by the injection of the virus of "revise the tariff" by its friends.

The new Singer building in New York will be forty-two stories high. That seems to be striking a rather high note.

Secretary Taft is now on the high seas, and Senator Foraker is preparing to play a low seize on him during his absence.

Our minister to Liberia has presented Secretary Loeb an elephant's tail. But can Secretary Loeb get ahead with that?

Perhaps Mr. Wellman has decided to postpone that north pole expedition until after the tariff has been revised by its friends.

Lightning struck Uncle Joe Cannon's barn the other day. The presidential lightning rod on Uncle Joe's house is still untouched.

The "great postponer" will

doubtless be pained to learn that all of the democrats and a large percentage of the republicans rejected his advice regarding the postponement of statehood for Oklahoma.

## What Others Say.

At a time when the demand for labor is unusually great it is surprising to learn that there have never been more tramps and habitual vagrants in the United States. The tramp problem is as difficult of solution as ever, and no really effective remedy has ever been tried. Orlando F. Lewis, in an address before a recent meeting of the National Prison association, suggests that tramps be made to work or allowed to starve. This is certainly a most drastic remedy, but it would undoubtedly prove effective, whereas more humane schemes have failed utterly.

Mr. Lewis believes that the present methods of handling tramps are unscientific and useless. Cozy quarters in jails are welcomed by the professional hobo as pleasant winter resorts, while comfortable and homelike workhouses, with plenty of good food and a modicum of light labor are not considered undesirable places for hibernating. As the cold weather approaches the vagrants swarm to the large cities, especially to those noted for the excellence of their houses of correction, and proceed to get arrested. They depart in the spring for bumper rides and leisurely country wanderings, striking the cities occasionally for the sake of variety, and for the purpose of indulging in petty crime or systematic begging. Into this scheme of life the prisons and workhouses fit admirably. Instead of deterring vagrancy, they seem to encourage it.

Mr. Lewis would stop sending tramps to prison. He would establish compulsory labor colonies in each of the cities. Habitual vagrants could be sent to these colonies, and would be compelled to work for their daily food. They would be separated entirely from the small criminals of the workhouse class, and from the unfortunates who reside in the infirmaries and almshouses. There would be no soup kitchens and tramp lodging houses, where food and shelter could be obtained for a bit of work at sawing wood. There would be no refuge for the hobo except in the labor colonies, and in these colonies he would cease to be a hobo, and would actually become a useful member of society.

There are two classes of tramps. By far the largest class is composed of men with a temperamental abhorrence of work. They will endure hardships and privations cheerfully rather than have to descend to manual labor. Sociologists and even benevolent philanthropists declare that they are beyond redemption. The habit of laziness has become so fixed that it cannot be eradicated. Compulsory labor alone can keep these men from being burdens on society. The second class of tramps is composed of those unfortunates, who through loss of work and temporary discouragement, have lost their grip on life. These are not the natural tramps. They may be reclaimed if properly taken in hand.

The compulsory labor colonies would provide excellently for each of these classes. For the hopeless vagrant it would supply a place of detention, where society for its own relief, could herd its drags and burdens, and compel them to do some useful work. For the men who are tramps through force of untoward circumstances the colonies would provide a chance for redemption. These men would be allowed to get on their feet once more and in time would be turned loose to take up their share of the common burdens.

Of course Mr. Lewis plan would not be effective without the active cooperation of all citizens and of the railroads. Men trespassing on railroad property would be considered vagrants, and immediately sent to the tramp colonies. Citizens and housewives would refuse to provide the "few cents for a nights lodging" and "the back door hand-out." These details are essential. Otherwise the plan of "work or starve" could not be logically carried out.

It is possible that there are too many phases to Mr. Lewis' plan to insure its entire success. At any rate it appears to have the requisite of common sense. Inasmuch as all other schemes for suppressing the

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## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

One of the subjects which has become somewhat hackneyed amongst literary people is that of woman suffrage. It has been well argued on both sides and in all its features. The benefits it would confer on women, the advantage of men and the improvement in the condition of public morals that it would bring about have all had attention. Then the negative has also been heard. The people have been told that woman suffrage would unsex women, that it would make them mannish, that it would introduce broils into families and, finally, that no benefit would result. When one has heard both sides thoroughly discussed theoretically, he has wondered what would be the outcome.

Some years ago full suffrage was granted to women in the State of Colorado and a fair trial has been made there. What the net results have been as seen by Mr. M. W. Paine have been presented to the world through the Circle Magazine. One of the first general conclusions that seems to be arrived at about this matter is that the great improvement expected by female suffrage was not secured, and the great evils prophesied never arose. At one time, a valuable forward movement was made and an important victory gained. This was a fight against corporation graft. But later the strength of the women's federation was sapped and the fight was not kept up.

It seems that the most good that has been accomplished has been along educational lines, and those which make for the purity and decency of the home. Colorado has now the best laws of any state for the care of children and the treatment of the defective classes.

Now, people, will wonder, "how do women vote? Do they vote as their husbands? Or do they vote together as women? It seems that as a rule, man and wife vote the same ticket. There is said to be a woman's vote as their is a Bohemian vote or an Irish vote. But a few women vote independently. There is none of the discourtesy that was prophesied. The good mother of a family votes as a matter of duty and she would prefer to be relieved of the burden. The society woman generally votes, but as a matter of form. She takes but little real interest in politics. The woman of the under world only votes as she is practically forced to do by politicians. She takes no interest and votes exactly as she is directed. A few women for various reasons, refuse to vote at all.

The drilled and ducated club women are the real woman voters, and next to them are those who go into politics to get a position. As to results it seems that there has been some improvement made as to candidates and along educational lines. But no headway has been made against gambling nor does nor corrupt politics. But in the smaller towns something has been done for temperance. It is said that when an effort has been made to work out a local wrong, or alleviate conditions, some progress has been made. But when it has been sought to correct some far-reaching political matter like machine politics or corporation graft the women have failed.

This has occurred from the very nature of things. Men are better politicians than women. They are better fitted for its subtleties and stratagems and will always take the leadership in these matters. The conclusion of Mr. Paine's disquisition is of considerable interest and we quote him as follows:

So many elements enter into the industrial situation, that it is hard to say whether the ballot has raised the wages of the bread-winning portion of the sex. Several women have told me of instances where it has. The consensus of opinion among women workers is that they receive more consideration in a legal and business way by reason of the fact that they are voters.

But, after all, the ultimate purpose of manhood suffrage is not to give good government and better industrial conditions, but to make men strong. Responsibility creates interest, and this in turn tends toward breadth of view and patriotism. Judged by this standard, what is the effect of equal suffrage on women? Has she accepted this responsibility fairly, and has it injured the sweetness of womanhood? That is, after all said, the most important phase of the question. If she has lost any of her feminine characteristics through her contact with public affairs, if her vocation as wife and mother has been impaired, the damage to the State cannot be balanced by any laws she may have set upon the statute books. Here is a question more difficult to answer than any that has to do merely with tangible facts accomplished. The answer to it is being written deep in the warp and woof of the community's life, but he would be a wise man who could set down that writing categorically. The personal effect of equal suffrage on woman depends on the individual. It has coarsened some. It has given breadth and increased self-respect to many. A few it has left untouched. There has been no apparent tendency to create discord in the home. On the contrary the enfranchisement of the wife has given another common interest to the household, and has brought a comradeship in politics.

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revelation of himself in his son, and substitute "acknowledging the Holy Scriptures to be the words of God's revelation of himself in his son."

The suggestion of the Chicago delegate will bring about, it is thought, a warm debate on the floor tomorrow, for grave church questions are raised, and it is said the suggested substitute is an attack upon Dr. Huntington.

This afternoon at a joint session of the two bodies Bishop Brant of the Philippines, caused a sensation by his criticism of the United States in the management of the Philippines.

## PROMINENT THEATRICAL MAN FATAALLY INJURED

New York, Oct. 9.—F. F. Proctor, one of the best known theatrical managers in the world, was perhaps fatally hurt yesterday afternoon while driving in an automobile near Larchmont. A moving van, coming up the wrong side of the road, obstructed the course of the machine at a curve. The car was going at good speed, and there was no chance to turn out. The pole of the moving van struck the car in the center, wrecking it. Mr. Proctor was thrown out and fractured half a dozen ribs, besides receiving internal injuries. He was removed to the office of Dr. Philip Ernest. Arthur Fyron the chauffeur, also was badly hurt, though his condition is not critical. The driver of the moving van was not injured.

## CHURCHMEN ALARMED

Episcopalians Believe Effort is Being Made to Change Name of the Church

Richmond, Va., Oct. 9.—The Episcopalian convention held an interesting session in both houses yesterday, the bishops discussing the question of dividing the church into eight provinces, each to hold a synod yearly at which the bishops and laymen will sit. No action was taken. Dr. Huntington, of New York, spoke in favor of his proposed preamble, which many believe to be an attempt to change the title of the church from Protestant Episcopal church to American church. Dr. Huntington explained that it was necessary to use the word American to distinguish the church from the English church, and this he said was especially necessary at this time when the whole church was under the glance of the recent visit of the lord bishop of London. Judge Old moved to strike the word American, but his motion was defeated. Before a vote could be taken, a clerical delegate from Chicago moved to strike the words "acknowledging the Holy Scriptures to be the record of God's